



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mosel, traversing the whole western portion of the Empire. These natural water courses have been deepened, improved, and supplemented by lateral canals. Berlin is located in the midst of the level, sandy plain of Brandenburg, about midway between the Oder, which flows down on the east from Upper Silesia past Breslau and Frankfort to Stettin, and the Elbe, which is navigable from Hamburg up past Magdeburg to Schandau, beyond Dresden. Between these main arteries of river traffic flows the Spree, a short, tortuous, and variable river, which widens at many points into small lakes, and, after flowing through Berlin, discharges its waters at Spandau into the Havel, a bayou or chain of lakes, which has its source in the Province of Mecklenburg, and flows thence southward past Potsdam, where it turns westward and flows into the Elbe at Havelburg. This is the direct water route between Berlin and Hamburg. The news, therefore, that the Havel waters are infected with cholera has caused considerable anxiety in Berlin.

The total number of cholera cases registered since the present outbreak now amounts, according to the *Reichsanzeiger*, to 275 (with 91 deaths). Personal inquiry at the imperial health office in Berlin confirms the fact that there has been absolutely no concealment. The authorities have taken the public fully into their confidence. Daily bulletins are prepared at the ministry of interior and immediately handed over to the *Reichsanzeiger* for publication. Dr. Edgar Wutzdorff, the director of the imperial health office, stated to a representative of this consulate-general that the sanitary authorities had not been taken by surprise. The present outbreak of cholera, he said, would be stamped out without any unnecessary interference with trade and traffic.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Smallpox on steamship Nord America at Ellis Island immigration station, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, October 27, as follows:

On the afternoon of the 27th instant a case of smallpox was detected on the steamship *Nord America*, from the ports of Naples and Palermo.

The eruption was papular with the vesiculation just beginning. Practically all the 1,400 passengers had passed. Fifty-nine of this passenger's immediate associates were detained and have been this morning taken by Doctor Doty for detention. Work on the line was at once stopped and the passengers of the steamships *Pretoria* and *Scotia*, about 1,000 in number, were returned to their respective vessels for the night.

The medical officers and employees have been vaccinated and the privilege has been extended to the immigration service.

Full precautions, in the way of disinfection, have been taken to protect incoming passengers.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Oct. 21, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	136
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended October 21, 1905. Mexican Central passengers inspected, 165; Mexican Central immigrants inspected, 148; Syrians inspected, 13; Japanese inspected, 3; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 491 pieces; certificates of health to Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, and Georgia from October 8 to 21, 103; vaccination of children of immigrants, 7.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended October 21, 1905. Passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 561; immigrants on passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 26; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 4; immigrants certified and deported for reason of disease or other physical disability, 3.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA.—The monthly bulletin of the State board of health says:

A total of 1,811 deaths, exclusive of stillbirths not tabulated, were reported for September from 48 of the 57 counties in the State, including 74 cities and incorporated towns. Reports that no deaths occurred in the month were received from 3 county and 14 city or town registrars. The principal causes of death were general diseases (especially other than epidemic diseases), diseases of the nervous system, of the circulatory system, of the digestive system, and violence. About one-eighth of the deaths were due to tuberculosis, and about one-twelfth to heart disease. The next most important specific causes of death in September were cancer, pneumonia, Bright's disease, apoplexy, and diarrhea and enteritis.

San Francisco.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 475,000. Total number of deaths, 555, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 11, whooping cough 4, and 82 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of September, 1905. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 252, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 6, whooping cough 2, and 50 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Rockford*.—Month of September, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, enteric fever 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of September, 1905. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 3 from enteric fever.

MICHIGAN—*Port Huron*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of August, 1905. Total number of deaths, 34, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.